App. F. IX-4

Previous References 1932 (V.P)

File No. 53-32

Serial Nos. 1-4

Letter References

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Four

Part B for Nov 1935

SUBJECT.

Improvement of villages in the Jumna Canal area.

Records with no orders

WD 03607—GPB—22,500—2-8-35

4/42

L. VO 55-32-1

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

2658

OFFICE OF THE
FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE. G.M. 2511

Dated 7.12 *1932.*

1) The accompanying note under the heading "Village Improvement" has been furnished to me by Mr Veeravarachaya, S.D.O. Mandya stating inter alia that the Irrigation Cess in the Mandya area will be discontinued and the local cess. Action may be taken as indicated in the margin of the note.

Sd
7.12

Submitted
Copies

Immediate

Sd
7.12

K.S.G.

Sd
8/12/32

2) Subd This may in the first instance be sent to G.M. Br for taking extract of para 5 of the note,

MBr 10/12. Sd

Yes Sd 12/12

G.M. Br Sd 12/12/32

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

2

No systematic attention has been paid to sanitation and measures of public health in villages. Pits are indiscriminately dug round about the villages for the construction of houses or other purposes and water stagnates in these pits which are also used for dumping the cattle manure and sweepings from the houses. There are no public latrines; and the surroundings of the village are rendered insanitary and foul smelling The houses are not at present constructed according to any approved plan or layout, however, roughly, with the result that they are located any-how and there are no well defined roads. There is congestion in houses and more than two or three tenants sometimes occupy a single ill-ventilated building. There is nothing attempted in the way of proper drainage in most of the villages. The sullage from the houses stagnates in pools either inside the houses themselves or close by or in the -- "Vonis". The whole thing becomes a crying nuisance, especially after heavy rains. There is no provision for the supply of pure drinking water in some of the villages. The supply is from the village tank or from some contaminated well in the village. In cases of fever and other illnesses, the villagers go to the L.F.Dispensary at Mandya, or take some specific from some indigenous Vaidya in the neighbourhood or what is more common do nothing at all, in the hope that the fever will wear off without any medicine.

2) This state of affairs which the village panchayets do not seem to have made any serious attempt to tackle and which even before called for urgent improvement has become considerably worse now when there is extension of irrigation. The manure pits are always full of water; the vonis are filthy with sullage and rotting material; the tanks which were not filling once in ten years are discharging or always nearly ful there is exuding of moisture in some of the houses in villages which are badly situated; and there are innumerable places in and all round the village for the breeding and the propagation of maleria and typhoid. That the general health of the villagers has become decidedly worse in most of the villages affected by the irrigation is obvious from the marked increase in the spleen rate and the results of the

3

of the investigations conducted by the Maleria Survey party and the Rural Health Unit;and from the number of deaths from certain malignant types of Malaria in some of the worst affected villages- Komerahalli, Honaganahalli, Hulivana, Jeegundipatna, H.Malligere and Kodihalli. The feeling was particularly noticable in these villages, of a sense of oppression and gloom among the people under these repeated attacks of malarial fever which have ended fatally in a number of cases. Assuming that these tracts are for the first time exposed to malaria and as such not possessing any natural immunity,the inhabitants react violently to this first attack; there is no doubt whatever that the percentage of malaria will continue to be fairly high even in the coming years unless proper preventive and curative measures are undertaken immediately and arrangements are made to see that there is no slacking in effort and that there is strict enforcement of the provisions of law re:sanitation and public health.

3) The very first thing necessary is to concentrate attention on such villages as are worst affected at present; to prepare a programme of works to be undertaken in each such village in the order of their urgenc and with reference to the resources available for the purpose and to undertake and complete such works very urgently. Such a programme is essential to ensure that there is no frittering away of moneys on isolated items of work not properly co-ordinated to acheive the main object in view. In the case of each village selected for such intensive campaign certain minimum measures of improvement should be undertaken and completed and the funds would have to be found somehow even when the whole of it cannot be met by the village panchayet, for, public health is vital; and the whole scheme might prove a failure on this one ground. The officer in charge of the Rural Health Unit, the Executive Engineer No.5 Canal & Project Division, Mandya and the Revenue Sub Division Officer, Mandya, might jointly inspect the villages, select the villages on which attention has to be concentrated at once, and decide on the items of work to be undertaken in the order of urgency. The Executive Engineer will furnish rough estimated for these works and the Revenue Sub Division Officer will take the further necessary action to see that the Village Panchayet in question allots the necessary funds from

4

from their amounts at its credit or gets the work executed by weekly labour. Such items of work as can be attended to by the Village Panchayets themselves, will be executed by them under the guidance and supervision of the Revenue Inspector. Others requiring technical skill and supervisio will be executed under the supervision of the P.W.D.agency. These measure would include ordinarily such items as the filling in of manure pits; the draining of pits whenever this is possible; the provision of a rough drainage system for the village; the relieving of congestion in the village with provision of extension; the provision of a suitable camping ground at some convenient distance in the case of plague or other epidemics; and the provision of good drinking water facilities where such do not exist at present. But the ~~necessity~~ needs of each village would have to be studied and fixed on individual merits in each case by the above informal committee of officers.

4) The funds ~~of~~ resources available for undertaking these works are under the following heads:-

1. From the Village Panchayets-
   a. From the amount which the V.P.has at its credit.
   b. From the amount of V.P.arrears to be recovered in the shape of cash or --- labour.
   c. From weekly labour.
2. From the Rural Reconstruction grants.
3. From the Drinking water wells Grants.
4. From special grants if any, from ~~the Development Fund.~~ the Govt.

These latter may be for certain specific schemes of improvement which are definitely beyond the resources of the Village Panchayets, to meet but which are nevertheless absolutely necessary. In this connection it would have to be considered later whether as a matter of equity, the village panchayets in the irrigation tract are not entitled to participate more largely in the utilisation of the expected ~~income~~ increase in local cess realisations within the area.

5) As regards distribution of medicines ~~(Plasmo quinine)~~ Co. it is necessary that in the first instance a Sub Assistant Surgeon is posted for work in this tract and that some staff is also given for dispensing the medicine every-day in these villages and for seeing that the villagers

S.S. Vide 6 written

5

villagers take the medicine and that it is not wasted. The Village Panchayets would have to work in close co-ordination and ensure the success of this intensive campaign.

b) Most of the Village Panchayets have not realised their responsibilities in the matter of the enforcement of the provisions of Law re; sanitation and public health. This is one of the obligatary duties of the Village Panchayets and expenditure on measures calculated to make life in the villages more healthy and the people more disease-resistin is a legitimate charge on a major share of the Panchayets' revenues. The want of progress in these directions is in some villages due to the existance of the party feelings and lack of public spirit among the villagers and members of the Village Panchayet; but almost in every village it is due, in a large measure, to the want of proper sympathetic, continuous guidance. In certain villages the Village Panchayets are more eager to spend the Panchayet fund on building temples or schools or other works even more optional in their nature to the neglect of sanitation. While it is necessary and possible in many cases to guide the Panchayets in this matter it is a point for consideration whether in this special irrigation tract some enabling provisions are not necessary to be invested in some local controlling authority or Board of Executive which could over rule the decision of a Panchayet where it is perverse and where the Panchayet is not sufficiently quickly responsive and amenable to guidance. For it would be inexpedient to risk the success of a whole scheme by the reluctance of one or two panchayets to accept guidance.

****

Improvements of villages in Irwin Canal area

251

[App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat | VP File No. 55 of 1932

Serial No.

3) Extract taken & the file returned.

Dy Secy
12/12 A.S.B.

Recd 16/12 with

~~The Engineer Board has been constituted under the Myore Mines Regn. It is a matter for consideration whether the Irwin Canal area may be brought within the provisions of this Regn.~~

4. Draft sent as directed, for orders

MB 15
16/12

5. Dr's for consideration if the Revt Com shd not be addressed, instead of the D Com, as the the Chief Contg Authy under the V.P. Regn

Dy Secy
7/12

GENERAL SECRETARY
19 DEC. 19..
No.

6. Regarding the Constitution of the Irwin Canal Area under the Mysore Mines Board, the provision under which this can be done are secs 34 & 35 of the Mysore Mines Regn. They refer however, to local areas within which mining operations may be carried on & it is doubtful if the Irwin Canal Area comes under that term. The point may perhaps be considered after the D Com's opinion is received

(Sd) Secy

7. copy may be sent to RC also

Dy Secy
17/12

II Member
20/12

Seen by the Secretary to Council.
20 DEC 32
No. Ind. Dept.

8. I think it is better to call for the opinion of the R.C on the points. No doubt they are quite desirable but the opinions of the R.C Irwin especially as regards finds which they control may be desirable.

Dy Secy
24/12

Secy
26/12

NOTE—Contn. Shee

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

Improvement of villages in the Irwin Canal Area 2758.

MP File No. 55 of 1932

General and Revenue Secretariat

Draft submd,

MKR 31/12

10) Issue MKR 31/12/32

Letter 34 dt 5.1.33. 2

To the Rev Comr

for copy of G.I and calls for his opinion on the pts referred therein

JHS H. 6.1.33.

Letter no. C. 2758/32-33 dt 8.11.1933 from the 3.

Rev. Commissioner, forwarding certain resolutions passed at the Krishnarajasagara working committee meeting and copies of the letters of the Dy. Commissioner, Mysore Dist, dt 9th March & 9th Oct. 1933, re. the note on Village Improvement in the Irwin Canal area by Mr. Vedavyasacharya and stating that he would submit a report on the same after his proposed tour of the Irwin Canal area in case any further action is found feasible and necessary.

Vide P.W.D.

11. The report of the Rev. Commissioner may further if any, perhaps be awaited. Yes

12. Subd for orders.

ZMD 12.11.33 AH

12) For perusal of the Rev Com's letter in the meanwhile

II Member) AH 13/11

13) [illegible]

Secretariat Second Member of Council. 14 NOV.

[illegible] 16/11 AH 17/11

Subd B. file Dec 15th.

Improvement of Villages in the Irwin Canal Area.

1243 2159 1943/33 2159 1/34

General and Revenue Secretariat | P. P File No. 55 | of 193 2 | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

14)

Submitted for orders if a reminder may issue — Dps ~~Sabnis~~ Sinc Dps. Revt? Secy.

15) MC 15.12.33 16/12

4 From the R.C. C 4855/33-34 dt 15-9-34 forwards copies of Alypore Dc's letter & 24 Z & its enclosures. States that during his recent visit to Kandya the matter was discussed with the D.C. & ~~C~~DO & decided that the improvement works proposed for six selected villages & other roadside villages be taken up & completed using all available resources & that the D.C. has been asked to send monthly reports of progress in the matter.

Subd for perusal & orders, if any,

MB 19/9

The Revn Cr may be asked to send a quarterly report of progress made, for the information of Govt.

Dept Secy) ASR 21/9

The Comittee will revise this procedurally & not on.

Draft enquiry & subd for appl. or orders MM 4/10. SM 4/10

MB 4/10 MM 4/10/34

The enquiry proposed does not seem to be necessary. The last para of the Collrs report ~~dated~~ indicates that the measures & the proposed ~~works~~ will be carefully watched.

Dept Secy) SM 6/10

For perusal & Secy's orders

JPR 11/10 MM 11/10 SM 12/10

Secy's orders

NOTE—Contd. Sheet.

WD 0134—GPB—15,000—12-10-33

TYPING SECTION 16 DEC 1933 GENL & REV. SECTT.

DEVELOPMENT SECTION 2191 6 OCT 1934

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL 11 OCT 1934 No. 2996

30/11/34

Appendix F G—1]

8

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section UP

File No. 55-32

Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. L. 4434/Enquiries

To The R.C.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 5/1/33

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a note under the heading "Village Improvement" furnished to the 1st Member by Mr. Vedavyasacharya, S.D.O. Mandya, on the Member's recent visit to Mandya & the Irwin Canal Area with reference to the points discussed by him with the local officers and to request you to kindly favour Govt. with your opinion on the points referred to therein in Consultation with the D.C. Mysore Dt., at an early date.

I have &c

MSK

for Secy to Govt

Signed by Mr. MSK.

List of enclosures Nil

Copied by 3/1/33

Examined by .....

WD 71—GBPM—40,000—20-7-31.

Expdtn 9

L.4434/Emsons

3rd/5th January 1933.

The

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a note on "Village Improvement" furnished by Mr. Vedavyasacharya, with reference to the discussions of the First Member of Council with the local -- officers during his recent visit to Mandya and the Irwin Canal area (with the Member's marginal remarks thereon) and to request you to kindly favour Government with your opinion on the points referred to therein, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M S Krishnamachari

for General Secretary to Government.

MA

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

No systematic attention has been paid to sanitation and measures of public health in villages. Pits are indiscriminately dug round about the villages for the construction of houses or other purposes and water stagnates in these pits which are also used for dumping the cattle manure and sweepings from the houses. There are no public latrines; and the surroundings of the village are rendered insanitary and foul smelling. The houses are not at present constructed according to any approved plan or layout, however roughly, with the result that they are located any-how and there are no well defined roads. There is congestion in houses and more than two or three tenants sometimes occupy a single ill-ventilated building. There is nothing attempted in the way of proper drainage in most of the villages. The sullage from the houses stagnates in pools either inside the houses themselves or close by or in the "Vonis". The whole thing becomes a crying nuisance, especially after heavy rains. There is no provision for the supply of pure drinking water in some of the villages. The supply is from the village tank or from some contaminated well in the village. In cases of fever and other illnesses, the villagers go to the L.F. Dispensary at Mandya, or take some specific from some indigenous Vaidya in the neighbourhood or what is more common do nothing at all, in the hope that the fever will wear off -- without any medicine.

This state of affairs which the village panchayets do not seem to have made any serious attempt to tackle and which even before called for urgent improvement has become considerably worse now when there is extension of irrigation. The manure pits are always full of water; the vonis are filthy with sullage and rotting material; the tanks which were not filling once in ten years are discharging or always nearly full there is exuding of moisture in some of the houses in villages which are badly situated; and there are innumerable

4

places in and all round the village for the breeding and the propagation of maleria and typhoid. That the general health of the villagers has become decidedly worse in most of the -- villages affected by the irrigation is obvious from the marked increase in the spleen rate and the results of the investigations conducted by the Maleria Survey party and the Rural Heal Unit; and from the number of deaths from certain malignant -- types of Malaria in some of the worst affected villages - Komerahalli, Honaganahalli, Hulivana, Jeegundipatna, H.Malliger and Kodigahalli. The feeling was particularly noticable in these xxxxxxxxxxxx villages, of a sense of oppression and gloom among the people under these repeated attacks of maleria rever which have ended fatally in a number of cases. Assumin that these tracts are for the first time exposed to maleria and as such not possessing any natural immunity, the inhabitan react vilóently to this first attack; there is no doubt whatever that the percentage of maleria will continue to be fairly high even in the coming years unless proper preventive and -- curative measures are undertaken immediately and arrangements are made to see that there is no slackening in effort and that there is strict enforcement of the provisions of law re: sanitation and public health.

The very first thing necessary is to concentrate attention on such villages as are worst affected at present; to prepare a programme of works to be undertaken in each such village in the order of their urgency and with reference to the resources available for the purpose and to undertake and complete such works very urgently. Such a programme is essential to ensure that there is no frittering away of moneys on isolated items of work not properly co-ordinated to acheive the main object in view. In the case of each village selected for such intensive campaign certain minimum measures of improvement should be undertaken and completed and the funds would have to be found somehow even when the whole of it cannot be met by the village

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panchayet. For, public health is vital; and the whole scheme might prove a failure on this one ground. The officer in charge of the Rural Health Unit, the Executive Engineer No.5 Canal & Project Division, Mandya and the Revenue Sub Division Officer, Mandya, might jointly inspect the villages, select the villages on which attention has to be concentrated at once, and decide on the items of work to be undertaken in the order of urgency. The Executive Engineer will furnish rough estimates for these works and the Revenue Sub Division Officer will take the further necessary action to see that the Village Panchayet in question allots the necessary funds from the amounts at its credit or gets the work executed by weekly labour. Such items of work as can be attended to, by the Village Panchayets themselves, will be executed under the supervision of the P.W.D. agency. These measures would include ordinarily such items as the filling in of manure pits; the draining of pits whenever this is possible; the provision of a rough drainage ~~exxpixs~~ system for the village; the relieving of congestion in the village with provision of extension; the provision of a suitable camping ground at some convenient distance in the case of plague or other epidemics; and the provision of good drinking water facilities where such do not exist at present. But the needs of each village would have to be studied and fixed on individual merits in each case by the above informal committee of officers.

The funds of resources available for undertaking these works are under the following heads:-

1. From the village Panchayets:-
   a. From the amount which the V.P. has at its credit.
   b. From the amount of V.P. arrears to be recovered in the shape of cash or labour.
   c. From weekly labour.
2. From the Rural Reconstruction grants.
3. From the Drinking water wells' grants.
4. From special grants, if any, from the Govt.

13

These latter may be for certain specific schemes of improvement which are definitely beyond the resources of the Village Panchayets, to meet but which are, neverth less, absolutely necessary. In this connection it would have to be considered later whether, as a matter of equity the village panchayets in the irrigation tract are not -- entitled to participate more largely in the utilisation of the expected increase in local cess realisations within the area.

As regards distribution of medicines it is necessary that in the first instance a Sub Assistant Surgeon is -- posted for work in this tract and that some staff is also given for dispensing the medicine every-day in these villa ges and for seeing that the villagers take the medicine an that it is not wasted. The Village Panchayets would have to work in close co-ordination and ensure the success of this intensive campaign.

Most of the Village Panchayets have not realised thei responsibilities in the matter of the enforcement of the provisions of Law re: sanitation and public health. This is one of the obligatory duties of the Village Panchayets and expenditure on measures calculated to make life in the villages more healthy and the people more disease-resisting is a legitimate charge on a major share of the Panchayets' revenues. The want of progress in these directions is in some villages due to the existance of the party feelings and lack of public spirit among the villagers and members of the Village Panchayet; but almost in every village it is due, in a large measure, to the want of proper sympathetic, continuous guidance. In certain villages the Village Panchayets are more eager to spend the Panchayet fund on building temples or schools or other works even more optional in their nature to the neglect of sanitation. While it is necessary and possible in many cases to guide the Pancha-

A suggestion was made to me that the Irwin Canal area may be placed under a special Sanitary Board.

Panchayets in this matter it is a point for consideration whether in this special irrigation tract some enabling provisions are not necessary to be invested in some local controllin authority or Board of Executive which could over rule the decision of a Panchayet where it is perverse and where the Panchaye is not sufficiently quicklyresponsive and amenable to guidance. For, it would be inexpedient to risk the success of a whole scheme by the reluctance of one or two panchayets to accept -- guidance.

"Copy"

M S Krishnamachari

For General Secretary to Govt.

MSG.2.

VP 55-32-2

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
IN MYSORE,

No. C.2758/32-33.

Dated, Bangalore, 8th November *193 3.*

-9.NOV.1933 2/59

GEN. & REV. SECTT. 11 NOV. 1933 L.S.G. BRANCH.

FROM

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

H.V. Ramaswami, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
General Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

GENERAL SECRETARY 9 NOV. 1933 No. L.S.G.

Note "on Village Improvement" prepared by Mr. Vedavyasachar ya, Sub Division Officer, Mandya.

SIR,

A. With reference to your letter No.L.4434/V.P. 55-32-2 dated 3rd/5th January 1933, calling for my opinion regarding the above subject, I have the honour to state that the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, whom I consulted in the matter agreeing with Mr.Vedavyasacharya has stated that some of the points contained in the Notes were discussed in the Krishnarajasagara Working Committee Meeting and that the marginally noted resolutions were passed in the matter. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the result of action taken on these resolutions may be watched, for the present

(1) The Senior Surgeon might be requested to arrange as suggested by Mr. Mallaiya, for the distribution of quinine in Maddur Taluk also.

(2) That as recommended by Dr.Sweet Paris Green Control of Anopheline Breeding be taken up in a certain number of select villages in the area.

3) That as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, a Committee consisting of (1) The Revenue Sub Division Officer, Mandya, (2) The Executive Engineer and (3) the Health Officer, Mandya, and (4) Mr. S.C. Mallaiya, be constituted with the Sub Division Officer as the convenor, to select the villages to be taken up for the work.

2. Copies of Deputy Commissioner's letter No.D.4-3680/30-31 dated 9th March 1933 and that dated 9th October 1933 are herewith forwarded for reference.

3. I Propose making a tour of the Irwin Canal area during the latter part of this month and shall report to Government if any further action is found feasible and necessary at present.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Madhava Rao
Revenue Commissioner.

BR. BB

Letter No.D.4-3680/30-31 dated 6th/9th March 1933, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore A District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

With reference to D.O. letter No.R.3151/L.R.222-32-2 dated 14th December 1932, from the Secretary to Government, Development Department (copy enclosed with that of its enclosure) calling for definite proposals on the note prepared by the Sub Division Officer, Mandya, in regard to the liability of the ryots to pay water-rate and contribution in the Irwin Canal area during 1932-33, I have the honour to state that I am in agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Vedavyasacharya for the reason that the ryots are really hard hit and are adversely affected by the advent of irrigation. The preparation of land, the collection of manure and the new conditions to which the ryots have to adjust themselves all these require time. As such the ryots require some relief as regards payment of water-rate and contribution which may therefore be levied on the extent actually cultivated. In all other cases the occupant has to pay the dry assessment irrespective of the fact that he has raised the dry crop or not.

As regards the third point, viz., levy of enhanced water-rate on wet lands under tanks fed by the Irwin Canal, kind reference is invited to my letters No.D.4-3680/30-31 dated 9th February 1933 and 4th March 1933 soliciting orders in the matter.

As regards the opening of an agricultural Co-operative Society at Mandya, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies may kindly be written to, to commence the work very early.

Letter No.D.4-3680/30-31 dated 9th October 1933, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Note on "Village Improvement" prepared by the Sub Division Officer, Mandya.

With reference to your Memo No.C.2758/32-33 dated 13th January 1933 and subsequent reminder on the above, I have the honour to invite kind reference to my letter No.D.4-3680/30-31 dated 9th March 1933 stating that I am in agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Vedavyacharya and to state that some of the points contained in

the notes were discussed in the Krishnarajasagara Working Committee Meeting. Kind reference is invited to proceedings of the 11th meeting of the K.R.S. Working Committee appointing a special committee composed of local officers to control Malaria in selected villages. meeting of the committee will be shortly convened.

Kind reference is also invited to proceedings No.II 1 and 2 of the 10th meeting of the K. R. S. Working Committee wherein the formation of a Rural Health Unit in the Irwin Canal area was considered by the Committee.

I am of opinion that for the present the measures adopted as a result of the meeting of the committee appointed to control Malaria in select villages, may be watched before any further village improvement is taken up.

" C o p i e s "

For Revenue Commissioner.

BR.

VP.55-32-4

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
N. MYSORE,

No. C.4855/33-34
Encl: one c.

Dated, Bangalore, 11th September 1934.

15 SEP 1934

1243

FROM

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

GEN & REV SECTT 15 SEP 1934 BANGALORE

To

M. Venkatanaranappa, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

DEVELOPMENT DEPT. 15 SEP 1934 SEC.

Subject:-- Note on Village Improvement prepared by Mr. V. Vedavyasacharya.

In continuation of my letter No.C.4855/33-34 dated 22nd May 1934 on the subject noted above, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Mysore Deputy Commissioner's letter No.D.4-3680/30 dated 24th July 1934 together with copies of its enclosures, and to state that during my recent visit to Mandya, the matter was discussed with the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub Division Officer. It was decided that the improvement works proposed for the six selected villages (vide copy of statement enclosed) and also for other roadside villages should be taken up and completed using all available resources. The Deputy Commissioner has been requested to send monthly reports of progress in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

N. Madhava Rao

Revenue Commissioner.

BR.

Letter No.D.4-3680/30 dated 23/24th July 1934, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Note on Village Improvement prepared by Mr.V.Vedavyasacharya.

In continuation of my letter No.D.4-3680/30 dated 3rd July 1934 on the above subject, I have the honour to state that the Malaria Sub Committee met on 14th July 1934 at Mandya and discussed the several suggestions made by the present Sub Division Officer (Mr. E.V. Ganapathi Iyer) in his letter No.B.296/33 dated 25th January 1934.

A copy of the resolution of the Committee as also a copy of the Sub Division Officer's letter dated 25th January 1934 referred to in the correspondence is herewith sent for kind information.

I agree with the views of the Sub Committee, and may be given effect to as funds permit.

" C o p y "

G. Rudrappa
For Revenue Commissioner.

BR.

9

Proceedings of the Sub Committee meeting held on the 14th July 1934 in the Mandya Sub Division Office.

Members present.

1. E.V.Ganapathi Iyer.Esq., B.Sc., Sub Division Officer,Mandya.
2. C.T.Narasimha Iyengar. Esq., L.C.E., Executive Engineer,Mandya.
3. Dr.T.Chandrasekharaiya, B.A.,M.B.B.S.,C.P.H.,Superintendent,R.H.Unit.
4. S.C. Mallaiya.Esq., Somanahalli, Maddur taluk.

Note on "Village Improvement" in the Irwin Canal area.

The notes on Village Improvement furnished by the Sub Divisic officers (Mr.V.Vedavyasacharya,and Mr.E.V. Ganapathi Iyer) were read. is considered necessary to suggest specific measures so that practical action may be taken at an early date in this area.

Resolved that the Sub Committee generally agree with the recommendations made in the Sub Division Officer's letter No.E.296-33 dated 25th January 1934 and suggest as follows:-

1. The Sub Committee agree that some villages in the Irwin Canal area have become quite unhealthy and insanitary on account of their location and have to be shifted from their present sites and located on suitable healthy areas nearby. This action may be taken in respect of the villages referred to in the Sub Division Officer's report and other villages which on Joint inspection by the Sub Committee are found to require removal.

To facilitate such shifting suitable gavatana should be provided by Government, in lieu of the existing site which may be resumed by Government, The houses should then be arranged to be shifted within a reasonable time. Facilities for the free grant of bamboos,wood etc., from the forests may be granted by Government to the extent possible specially in the case of poor people.

2IIn respect of villages which do not need shifting altogether but suffer through percolation effects or dampness, suitable check drains may be consutructed near the villages to facilitate interception of percolation water and to prevent marshiness from developing in them.

3. The Sub Committee approve of the proposals for the formation of village extensions in the Irwin Canal area and speeding up the acquisition work generally. They recommend that as in many villages the Village

Panchayets do not possess adequate funds for meeting the costs of acquisition and formation of the extensions, nor are their financial position such as to warrant their borrowing funds from Government, a suitable imprest of say about Rs 2000/- from the Irwin Funds may be sanctioned for meeting the acquisition costs, the amount being recouped subsequently from the realisations of the sites. The imprest would be similar to that given for the excavation of hikkals in the Irwin Canal area.

4. The Sub Committee consider that the formation of inter-village roads in the Irwin Canal area is a matter of urgent necessity particularly in some areas. They understand that the matter is separately under active consideration.

5. The Sub Committee generally agree with the proposals of the Sub Division Officer regarding the need for providing drinking water wells and filling up insanitary pits etc., in the villages and recommend that adequate funds may be provided from the Rural Reconstruction grant and the Development funds for these works.

6. The Committee consider that the entertainment of a separate establishment consisting of one overseer at least, as proposed by the Sub Division Officer is quite necessary to get through the works promptly.

7. The Committee recommends that the above important measures be adopted in the first instance in the villages selected for malaria control work, so that the results of the intensive work may be carefully watched.

Letter No.B.296-33 dated 25th January 1934, from the Sub Divisional Officer, Mandya, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT IN THE IRWIN CANAL AREA

I have the honour to state that as a result of the advent of the Irwin Canal into the dry taluks of Mandya and Maddur, certain conditions of the village in the area call for urgent attention in order to promote the convenience and well-being of the villagers and help the prosperity of the villages. These matters are distinct from the Malaria Control and Rural Health Survey problems which have been proposed to be dealt with intensively by the departments concerned. A number of villages in the Irwin canal

area, as noted in the margin, were inspected by me during this and the previous month, along with the Amildar, the Officer in charge of the Rural Health Unit, and the individual difficulties in the villages were examined in consultation with the villagers, and the Panchayets concerned.

1. Ganadhalu.
2. Mallanaikanakatte.
3. Shivalli.
4. Hosalalu.
5. Gopalapura.
6. Mullivana.
   Inakere.
   Jnaganahalli.
   Mandagal.
   Hullenahalli.
   Keragode.
   Budanore.

I beg to submit the following proposals for adoption generally in the area as they relate to common features prevailing in most of the villages, other individual requirements of some villages are also noted separately.

1. Situation of villages and measures necessary to improve it.

For the most part, generally, the taluks of Mandya and Maddur were hitherto a dry area, with scanty 4 poor resources in respect of water supply and very little of wet cultivation, and the villages in the area w re therefore located mainly in the villages or low lying portions of the countryside as these were the coolest spots and also sheltered by trees and most conveniently placed for securing water supply. Now that wide-spread irrigation has developed, alongside ridge lines round the villages, conditions have radically changed and the villages sites in many cases have become, being the most low-lying spots, damp and marshy. Conditions in some of the villages caused by their situation have therefore to be rectified by proper measures, while in some cases the villages themselves have to be shifted, having been rendered thoroughly unsuitable.

The villages of Mallanaikanakatte, Godi Kachigere, Gopalapura and portions of Shivally have to be removed from their present sites and located on highlying portions in the neighbourhood. Suitable areas in the vicinity of the villages are available.

In respect of the marginally noted villages, the existence of irrigation in lands lying higher up round the villages have led to marshy conditions and dampness occurring in the villages through sub-soil and percolation effects and improper drainage of surplus irrigation water. In one or two villages, these conditions have almost caused the mud walls of houses to collapse from the effects of dampness. It is necessary to rectify this condition in the villages urgently. Perhaps a check drain, one or 2 feet

Mullivana.
Hullenahalli.
Gopalapura.
Honaganahally.

deep with proper slope and draining into a natural halla be excavated round the villages along the edge of irrigation,may to some extent avoid this difficulty.

1. The mere provision of a village reserve does not appear to be a sufficient safeguard in this respect,as some specific cases have come to notice in Hulivana,Budanore etc., complaining of the damage done to houses through dampness,even where reserves have been formed.

2. Provision of suitable area in the villages for extension purposes,and formation and lay out of the extensions:-

One of the most important measures necessary for the betterment of conditions in the villages,and rectifying the difficulties referred to above caused by the presence of irrigation at higher level, is the formation of extensions in healthy areas in each village of the Irwin canal area,into which people whose houses are unsuitable owing to dampness ,or bad location may shift.

From many villages in the Irwin Canal area,petitions and representations have been received for the acquisition of lands for formation and allotment of sites for house construction purposes. These extensions are necessitated partly by the considerations pointed out above and partly by the increase in the population and number of houses in the villages due to the extensive irrigation system which has been newly introduced. Thus,for instance acquisiti records are at present pending in respect of more than ten villages.

At present,the acquisition proceedings are not speedy enough owing to various causes,. Sometimes they take several months befor the sites are allotted and even then there is no uniformity of plan or formation in regard to the extension. It is necessary to alter this method considerably and arrange for the form tion of extensions on proper lines in an expeditious manner.

As the demand for the formation of extensions in the villages in the Irwin canal area is very urgent, I suggest the following proposal in that connection.

1. The villages in the Irwin Canal area as per list submitted with my memo No.B.296/33 dated 12-12-1933 may be inspected jointly by the Syb Division Officer,Executive Engineer,and the Rural Health Officer,and in consultation with the villagers, a suitable area not exceeding 5 acres ordinarily may be selected in each village for forming an extension or extensions,where for instance separate extension has to be formed for the Adikarnatakas,from the village reserve area,for acquisition purposes. Takrars if any in respect of the acquisition should be heard summarily on the spot and disposed of on merits.

2. In respect of the area finally selected,declarion statement may be furnished under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Regulation dispensing with the preliminary notifications etc., the acquisition of the area will then be proceeded with, on behalf of the Panchayet of the village. As funds for acquisition are not available with the Panchayets they should be advanced from Government Funds under the Rules and recouped when the sites are disposed of.

3. After the land is acquired,a lay out plan for the extension in each village should be formed, in consultation with the Rural Health Officer,and the Village Panchayet,providing for suitable sites and the sites so formed shall be demarcated on the ground. They might then be disposed of at upset price by allotment to the intending applicants,the upset-price being fixed to include the costs of acquisition and of the supervising establishment referred to further on.

For the execution of the necessary works under items (1) and (2) above,and the formation and layout of the village extensions and sites therein, technical assistance is very necessary. At present there is no such staff available. Recently proposals have been called for for the appointment of a Sub Overseer in case the Village Panchayets are agreeable to meet the cost. But the resources of the Panchayets are generally inadequate and considering the urgency and import nce of the question in the Irwin Canal area, I recommend that a competent overseer might be appointed for supervising

and executing the above items of work in respect of villages in the Irwin Canal area (which includes portions of Maddur and Mandya taluks). His pay might be met from Government funds. If considered necessary, to recoup the expenditure involved, a small percentage say 5% may be added to the costs of acquisition in fixing the upset price of the sites formed in the village. The overseer might be attached to the Sub Division Office to work under the instructions of the Sub Division Officer and be employed for a period of one year for the present.

3. Formation of inter-village roads in the Irwin Canal area.

Hitherto when only dry cultivation was the prevailing one, there was not much difficulty on this account, but owing to the development of irrigation, provision of suitable communication facilities has become urgent not merely for the transport of cane but also for the movement of carts, people and cattle from place to place. I have submitted a note already on this subject vide No.B.544-33 dated 5-1-1934. Some of the roads urgently require are the following:.

1. Ganadalu - Mallanaikanakatte.
2. Budanore- Kudaragundi.
3. Holalu- Chandgal.
4. Shivalli- Hullenahalli-Budda
5. Shivalli- Madla.

These works, may be executed by the Canal Engineering Di Mandya, if possible.

4. Providion of drinking water wells.

4. In the following villages, drinking water wells are required urgently. The people are using the tank water both for washing and drinking purposes. As the tanks receive a lot of eepage supply from the Irwin canal and surplus water from cane ields, their water is unfit for drinking purposes. In the nterest of the health of the people, drinking water wells have o be given and the villagers notified of the undesirability of sing the tank water for drinking purposes.

1) Holalu. Two drinking water wells, one for the other classes and one for the Adikarnatakas, are urgently needed. This is a big village with a population of over 1000.

ii) Gopalapura. The tank is very shallow, and its water quite unfit for drinking, as it receives the seepage from the Kodihalli Farm and other lands situated above.

3. Ganadalu:- A drinking water well for the Adikarnatakas is necessary. They are using water from an insanitary pond, and might be tempted to use the channel water in future as it will run close to their houses, when it is executed early.

5. Other requirements of some of the villages inspected are as follows:-

1) Gopalapura. There are a number of manure pits very close to the village and the tank. Owing to the near presence of the tank which is always full, and the presence of irrigation above, these pits are always full with stagnant water and are most insanitary and bound to cause considerable ill health. They should be got filled completely. The village panchayet should spend some amount from its funds for the purpose as the villagers are not likely to do it themselves promptly.

ii) Budanore (new). Proper stone V drains should be constructed in the main road which runs in front of this village to prevent surplus water from the tank damaging the houses situated along it.

iii) Ganadalu. Some of the Adikarnataka houses have to be shifted from the nala line and they should be got constructed on a higher place.

iv) Shivalli and Gopalapura. Some houses are situated in a low level and have become insanitary due to dampness and marshy ground all round. They should be got removed to a higher place. The village panchayets should be enabled to give some compensation to the house owners in such cases for removing their houses.

v) Gandalu.. A proper road through the villge is also necessary as there is none at present. As the road has to pass along the marshy edge of the tank, a metalled road with plenty of filling is needed.

A consolidated note showing the detailed requirements of each village and the estimated outlay thereon is appended for information.

In summing up I beg to submit the following recommendations for attending to the above.

1. An overseer may be appointed for a period of one year for the Irwain Canal area and attached to the Sub Division Office.

2. In the villages noted above and others where necessary, check drains may be constructed with proper slope round the villages to prevent seepage and percolation and surplus irrigation water from affecting the villages.

3. Suitable extensions should be formed in many villages on the lines indicated above. Some villages should be shifted to new and healthy sites.

4. An adequate grant, say about Rs 5000/- from Government funds may be given to the Village Panchayets urgently to provide drinking water wells and the improve communication facilities and undertakee drainage works in many of the villages, and give compensation to owners of houses which have been removed in deserving cases where absolutely necessary.

Copy.

G. Rudrappa
For Revenue Commissioner.

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Statement showing the detailed requirements of some of the villages in the Irwin Canal area, and the estimated outlay therefor.

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1. Budanore (Old). This is a road side village on the Bangalore Mysore Road, Population 2015. There are several big pits close to the village at the rear always filled with water due to percolation. The Irwin Canal running closeby.

Works required are:-

1 Extension on Rs 250/
2. Drainage. 300/-
3. Closing of pits.200/-

2. Induval. Road side village on the Bangalore Mysore road,Has big pit in front of the village which is always full of stagnant water There is a drinking water well close to the pit. The pit has to be drained off.

Works required are:-

1) Draining of pit Rs 300/-
ii) Village extension. 250/-

3. Gopalapura. Population 469. One of the worst affected villages in the Irwin Canal area. The tank is close to the village and always full and has made the houses very damp and unsafe. Several pits close to the houses are always full through percolation. This is an importan village as there is plenty of cane cultivation all round and it is very close to Mandya. The village has to be shifted to a better site Drinking water well is necessary.

Works required are:-

1) for extension Rs 500/-
2) for road. 1000
3) for drinking water well. 300/-

4. Holalu. Population 1484. This is an important c

Works required are:-

1. For extension Rs 200/-
2. For drinking water wells Rs 1000/-

The funds of about Rs 1200/- at the credit of the village Panchayet are almost fully earmarked for a school already.

5. Shivalli. Population 763. The major tank is always durplussing. Village is situated at a lower level than the tank and was very unhealthy in the previous year.

Works required are:-

1. extension. Rs 500/-
2. closing of manure pits. 300/-
3. Lowering of waste weir. 300/-

6. Madla. Population 268. Road to Shivally is required. Estimated cost is ~~Rs 100/-~~ Rs 1000/- as metalling is necessary in some portions where the road passes through irrigated lands.

7. Hulivana. Works required are:-

1. Extension Rs 250/-
2. Drainage 250/-

Copy.

G Rudrappa
For Revenue Commissioner.